PHYSIOLOGY-ANIMAL HEAT.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Medical philosophy, more perhaps than any other, i sadly defective in many of even its most important departments; and this is the more remarkable since the human body has been the subject of constant study from the most remote historical periods down to the present time. Indeed, we know of no time in the world's history when man has not been driven, by the thousand ills to which human flesh is the unwilling heir, to study the phenomena of the human frame; and yet, even to this day, with all the light which more improved methods of observation and experiment have thrown upon medical science, we are not able to explain satisfactorily even some of the most semmon phenomena which our bodies present; such, for instance, as those of nutrition, secre-

tion, innervation, animal heat, &c. Our attention has of late been more particularly drawn to the subject of animal heat from witnessing its phenomena in fever; and we propose to offer here some observations on the subject. And here, in limine, it may well be asked, what heat itself is? Can any one tell us? The unscientific reader may be startled at this question-at the idea that science has not yet progressed far enough to be able to tell us what even so common a thing as heat is. But it is even so. The most unsophisticated swain, to whom all tile technicalities of science and the jargen of the schools are utterly unknown, knows just as much, in spite of the scorching heats he has felt during the past summer, of the real nature of heat, or what the books call caloric, as Professors Faraday, Liebig, Lardner, or any other of our great philosophers. The effects of it are all we in reality know, and this much even the brute creation know of it. Whether it be matter, or the more immaterial effect of certain states of matter, is a question now agitating the scientific world. The more prevalent opinion, for it is nothing but an opinion, is that heat is not matter; that it is the effect of motion excited among the particles of all bodies which exhibit the phenomena of heat. To this opinion we ourselves incline. The phenomena of radiation and of friction, as well as those observable in fevers,

Sir Humphrey Davy found that he could easily melt ice without fire by simply rubbing two pieces of it together. thus proving that "the phenomena of repulsion are not dependant on a peculiar elastic fluid called caloric for their existence; or, in other words, there is no such thing as caloric." "The elevation of temperature," says Dr. Lardner, " produced in a body by the incidence of radiant heat upon it is a mechanical effect of the dynamical kind, since the communication of heat to a body is merely the excitation or the augmentation of certain motions among its particles."

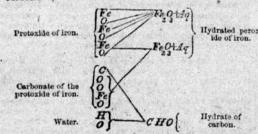
all seem to point towards this view of the nature of heat.

Physiologists and chemists are very unsettled in their views regarding the sources of vital or animal heat; but most of them incline to the chemical theory in some form or other. That of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, of London, is that "the formation of carbonic acid by the union of oxygen, absorbed from the air, with carbon set free from the body, is the main source of the evolution of heat within the animal system. The precise mode in which this union is accomplished," he adds, "is not yet known; but

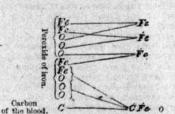
union is accomplished," he adds, "is not yet known; but it is certain that in whatever manner the combination may take place a certain measure of caloric must be generated."—(Human Physiology, sec. 892.)

An attempt to give "the precise mode in which this union is accomplished" has been for the first time undertaken by Professor Thomas Spencer, of Philadelphia. His form of the chemical theory is that the seat of calorification is in the systemic and pulmonic capillaries, and that the selectors of the generation of best is first. and that the sole cause of the generation of heat is, first, the de-oxydation of carbonic acid in the systemic capil-laries and the formation there of hydrate of carbon; and, secondly, the re-oxydation of the hydrate of carbon in the lungs; both chemical changes, on the supposition that they take place, giving rise to the evolution of heat. Assuming that arterial blood contains both the protox-ide of iron and the carbonate of the protoxide, Professor

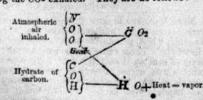
Spencer supposes the following complicated chemical changes to take place in the systemic capillaries changes to take place in the systemic capillaries, giv-ing rise to the formation of the hydrated peroxide of iron and the ternary compound which he calls the hydrate of



The two hydrates thus formed pass on from the systemic capillaries to the lungs, where the oxygen of the air inhaled converts the bydrate of carbon into carbonic acid, giving rice to the evolution of heat; while the bydrated peroxide of iron, in passing through the capilla-ries of the lungs, is converted into protoxide and carbon-ate of protoxide of iron, which pass on into the arterial system to be used again in the formation of Fe2O3+Aq. and C H O. It is evident that the elements for the formation of the protoxide and carbonate of protoxide of iron exist in the capillaries of the lungs, on the above assumptions, and the interchanges of elements would take place as follows:



To complete the view of Prof. Spencer's theory we have only to give the changes that take place in the lungs, producing the CO2 exhaled. They are as follows:



The products exhaled are CO2, nitrogen, and the vapor This theory of Prof. Spencer is all very beautiful if true. It is perhaps better than any chemical theory that has been offered, and certainly deserves the attention of

has been offered, and certainly deserves the attention of physiologists. It assumes that the evolution of animal heat is due entirely to the decomposition and recomposition of carbonic acid. This would seem more satisfactory if it could be shown that no other chemical changes capable of evolving heat took place in the blood.

The saline constituents of the blood are numerous, consisting of the chlorides of sodium and potassium, the phosphates of lime and magnesis, the sulphate of sods, the phesphate and oxide of iron, and the tribasic phosphate of sods. Now, is it possible that, in the formation of the various tissues and secretions, there are no chemical changes going on among any of the numerous constituents of the blood, except those of the elements embraced in Prof. Spencer's illustrations, which we have given above? The probability is that the changes which the elements are constantly undergoing are very numerous and complicated, and that all of these changes aid in the generation of animal heat.

the generation of animal heat.

Prof. Spencer's theory, as well as all of the other che-Prof. Spencer's theory, as well as all of the other chemical theories, assumes that vital chemistry is subject to the same laws as inorganic chemistry. This, however, is extremely doubtful. Vitality has undoubtedly processes peculiarly its own; and it by no means follows, as a metter of course, that the changes which would take place in such elements as Fe2 O2, Fe O, C O2, and H O, out of the body, would also take place in it, in the blood. Indeed, the laws of organic chemistry exclude the formation in the animal organism of binary compounds. Those of organic chemistry are always ternary, quatenary, or of some higher degree.

If we may believe Liebig himself, the greatest of the advocates of chemical physiological theories, Prof. Spencer's illustrations must utterly fail. "There is no example," says Liebig, "of carbon combining directly with oxygen at common temperatures. Lampblack which has been heated to redness may be kept in contact with oxygen gas without forming carbonic acid. The spontane-

until the temperature of the mass has reached the red heat. The heat which produces the inflammation is, therefore, not caused by the oxydation of the carbon."—(Liebig's Organic Chemistry, applied to Physiology, &c., pp. 263, 311.) Thompson states that the union of C and O to form C O2 re-

quires a temperature of 800°.

If Liebig and Thompson are correct, what becomes of the union of oxygen and carbon in the lungs, where the temperature is less than 100° F.? Dr. Dionysius Lardtemperature is less than 100° F.? Dr. Dionysius Lardner, too, who is one of the strongest advocates of the chemical theory of animal heat, positively denies that carbonic acid is formed in the lungs at all. "The carbonic
acid," says he, "exhaled from the lungs is not formed in
those organs. It is not true that 'a real combustion may
be considered as taking place in the lungs." Those organs are not the true seat of the formation of carbonic
acid."—(Nat. Philosophy, Heat, p. 183.) He maintains
that the carbonic acid exhaled is formed in the arterial
capillaries.

Great diversities of opinion and much confusion of ideas prevail among physiologists and chemists on the subject of animal heat, there being little known regarding it beyond conjecture. It would seem most probable that the production of animal heat is the result of the sum total of all the molecular actions taking place in the body, there never being any heat generated without the existence of internse molecular action. Whether that acexistence of intense molecular action. Whether that ac-tion be chemical or vital solely, in the human body, is a question yet to be settled. If we decide that it is chemiquestion yet to be settled. If we decide that it is chemical we degrade the body to the level of mere inanimate matter; and this Liebig, in his zeal and efforts to subject every thing to chemistry, has actually done. He perverts nature, distorts facts, and makes the human body a mere chemical apparatus, in which he sees nothing going on different from what takes place in a chemist's laboratory in his crucibles and alembics.

The theory of Prof. Spencer is certainly ingenious, and the best of the chemical theories that we have seen. There are many objections to it which we would be glad to point out; but, as we fear that we are now exceeding the limits convenient for the columns of a newspaper, we must re-

out; but, as we fear that we are now exceeding the limits convenient for the columns of a newspaper, we must resume the subject at another time. That part of his theory relating to the growth of plants and trees we have intentionally passed by, because we could not do justice to a subject so interesting in the same paper in which, we have not space to say the half we wish to say on the subject of animal heat. We shall take occasion at some future time to examine elaborately his views of the chemistry of vegetation, which he had the politeness to explain to us last winter, during the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the rican Association for the Advancement of Science at the Smithsonian Institution.

ALBERT WELLES ELY, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

THE HAYTIEN EMPEROR.

A letter to the New York Evening Post from Port au Prince gives the annexed description (somewhat abridged) of his sable Majesty Soulouque, or FAUSTIN I:

The Emperor has the weakness of his race for dress, and probably few, if any, of his imperial or royal brothers in any quarter of the globe have a more costly wardrobe. He never appears in public except in full toilet. Even at private receptions he commonly wears his sword and cocked hat. His taste for dress is almost the only one upon which he is extravagant. He has one coat, made in Paris, which cost him \$1,200—I quote the well-authenticated gossip of the court circle—and a pair of authenticated gossip of the court circle—and a pair of boots, made in New York, decorated with brilliants and boots, made in New York, decorated with brilliants and gold, which cost \$200. The cane with which he commonly walks cost \$400. He has several swords, the handles of which are richly jewelled. He has seven stars composed of diamonds, which he wears on great occasions, each of which cost over \$4,000. He will wear nothing but the best of its kind, and has a special aversion to any thing plebeian or unimperial. Hence his indignation at the proposition to sell him Queen Adelaide's second-hand coach. Hence also his reply to an artist who wished to make a bust of him. He consented, but said: wished to make a bust of him. He consented, but said: 'Mind now, you must ask a high price for me; I'll not be

Soulouque has about as little education as it is possi-Soulouque has about as little education as it is possible for a man to have with his talent in his position. Since he reached his present dignity he is said to have learned to read French, and his panegyrists say that he speaks and reads it elegantly. I presume he made some progress under his instructors, and speaks it with about as much ease and elegance as the president of an American college talks the Latin in which he confers its degrees and honors. Both would be sorely puzzled if they were called upon to say any thing more than they had prepared for. I was told that he had Uncle Tom's Cabin read to him twice, he was so delighted with it; but no read to him twice, he was so delighted with it; but no one intimated that he read it himself. I was also told that he sent an autograph letter to Mrs. Stowe, thanking her for the pleasure he had derived from her famous book. If he wrote the letter himself, he must have made more proficiency in his studies than he has generally the cre-

There is no doubt that he has improved himself vastly since he came into power; but, when we consider how very limited are his opportunities of acquiring the even commonplace knowledge of more civilized countries, we should rather wonder at the extent than the limits of his

cer's illustrations must utterly fail. "There is no example," says Liebig, "of carbon combining directly with oxygen at common temperatures. Lampblack which has been heated to redness may be kept in contact with oxygen gas without forming carbonic acid. The spontaneous inflammation of the charcoal used in the fabrication of gunpowder has been correctly ascribed to the hydrogen, which it contains in considerable quantity; for during its reduction to powder no trace of carbonic acid can be detected in the air surrounding it. It is not formed

GOOD ADVICE TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

We have a word or two to say about California emiward. The State and city are isolated, so that to reach it requires much travel on land or water, and at much expense. It is rare that the man of wealth ventures to hese shores. The needy and the aspiring alone are allured hither by the wice articulate of golden harvest; and when such shake from their feet the desert sand or cross the taffrail of the big water-craft they are among us as pennyless as Lazarus. Rumor and a heated imagination assured them that the sole struggle was to reach this land of ingots. To this end they have sacrificed perhaps a homestead and paternal acres; they have severed domestic ties; no matter. They have been led to believe that California disburses; that it is not the recipient of coin. Here, then, in this city of San Francisco, are constantly merging the immense emigrating mass, without a farthing for their present support, and with no means of penetrating to the mining region. We will say at once to those in the olden States who purpose to delve and wash the soil in pursuit of gold in California that the possession of a small amount of money upon their arrival here will relieve them from many humiliations, a myriad of regrets, and much physical suffering; that money will provide them with decent subsistence and lodging during their brief sojourn in the city; it will enable them to exchange garments soiled and tattered from protracted travel for comely and appropriate attire; and, more essential than all else, it will employ steamboats and other means of conveyance to transport them to their vered domestic ties; no matter. They have been led to and other means of conveyance to transport them to their

Upon the advent of each Pacific steamer are witnessed hundreds of new arrivals who in their hot haste have neglected this important particular. Ragged, hungry, and forlorn, they stroll about the streets in quest of the most menial employments; but every avenue of profita-ble labor has been closed by the thousands who have pre-ceded them. A pittance bestowed by some acquaintance whom they have been fortunate enough to stumble upon or the reluctant hand of a stranger's charity saves them from starvation. There has been much crime committed in San Francisco. in San Francisco by men who came here honest and with an eager desire to labor in the mines. Want and despair have made them felons. A small amount of money upor their arrival would have carried them strong and virtu ous to the gold-bearing regions which fill the coffers of he industrious.

much caution. Extravagant rumors reach the older States of the wonderful prices paid to artisans, mechanics, and servants of different grades. They too commit the error of deserting remunerative employment at home for this exaggerated Dorado. They commit the great folly of taking no thought how the body is to be clothed or the stomach supplied with nourishment while they are run-ning the chances of idleness in this distant land. They forget that San Francisco may hold a great redundancy of candidates for their several vocations, and in such for-getfulness have omitted to supply themselves with means

o solicit business elsewhere.

We tell such that this city is saturated with individuals of their condition of life. They linger here for months in want and agony of mind, fortunate if some sympathising fellow bestows upon them an occasional crust. They should recollect that for five years Europe and Asia, as well as the United States, have been flinging upon these shores men of their class. It would be strange if a comparatively small city was not overflowing. Extreme favoritism and wonderful luck does that one enjoy who secures a situation after much solicitation and earnest

Nor in any more favorable position does the mercantile clerk present himself in our midst. If he is ambitious of continuing his present calling, we assure him, in utmost kindness, that his prospects are infinitely preferable in the States bordering upon the Atlantic or the Mississippi river. There are no vacancies in his department in California. In the city of San Francisco, in addition to the starring through t dition to the starving throng ejected by each arriving steamer, are a numerous body equally hopeless and insolvent, whose discharge has been occasioned by the prevailing financial crisis. It is proper and just that this information should be communicated to those upon the Eastern borders of our continent who madly funcy that the traverse of intervening land or the coursing of Old Ocean are the only obstacles to

to learn from the page of history and the fate of other chant prince. The wild reports of riches thus suddenly telligent or more happy than his own. * * * * every article of use or ornament, even to building mate-His very ignorance enables him to exert an influence rials, was a subject of commerce to this coast. But why His very ignorance enables him to exert an influence over them which perhaps a more intelligent man might not be able to command. He feels the power of pomp and parade; he knows as much as they, from personal experience, the superstitions to which the Africans are most susceptible; he knows what are the features of their religion by which they are most impressed, and how to bring it to bear upon them, for he is himself one of the diligence with which he avails himself of every convenient means of impressing his people, the care he stows upon his toilet and retinue when he appears in the street; hence his strict observance of all religious ceremonies, (he never goes out of the capital to be absent even for a single night without going to the church to hear mass before returning to his palace;) hence his assumption of supernatural graces; hence his elaborate court ceremonial.

It is his practice to use of commerce to this coast. But why is it now that he turns a mournful gaze upon his undiministing stock, and that the produce of other lands is festering and rotting in our warehouses? The inquiry is of easy solution. The population of California somewhat exceeds the number of three hundred thousand souls, and in the city of San Francisco alone are goods and wares and merchandise all abundant for the ensuing twelve months. Another reason consists in the development of the agricultural resources of the State to an extent beyond the want of its denizens; and yet, despite the cost and risk of tedious and dangerous jransportation, the distant speculator insanely persists in swelling the surchers who purpose emigrating to our shores to heed this sombre statement, for California at this moment extends to such no inviting arms.

street, the secure rose outs. The control of the co

AT DESTRUCTOR BALLSONS SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS.

The St. Joseph (Missours) Gazette of the 18th instant mentions the arrival in that vicinity of one hundred and gration. The world beyond us should know something twenty-three male emigrants, a number of them having of our affairs and the facilities for employment and pro-families, destined for Kansas Territory, and who intend fabilities of pecuniary success to the thousands that it is settling on Kansas river, about forty miles from its constantly dispatching to this Pacific metropolis. From mouth. They were all from the Northern States, were the first discovery of golden ore within our borders to well fitted out, looked comfortable and happy, and had the present time San Francisco has been the sole reser- with them a band of music. They formed, no doubt, one voir of the accumulating souls who have thronged thither- of the parties which recently emigrated from Massachusetts and New York. The Gazette adds:

"The now Territory of Kansas is destined at no dis

tant day to become a State. Emigrants are pouring into the country, and will soon settle every fair and desirable spot in the Territory. Much the largest portion is prairie, but a great deal of that will soon be brought into cultivation by the adventurous spirit and energy of the go-ahead people of this age and country. Many have learned they can do with but little timber in opening and learned they can do with but little timber in opening and cultivating prairie farms. Hence they do not fear to wend their way and settle upon the prairie lands.

"Men and women, from the North, East, West, and South, are settling in this fair Territory, laying their claims and erecting their cabins, and before another summer shall have passed and gone we will see that beautiful country dotted over with farms, settled by an industrious, energetic, and thriving population. The log-cabin and the school-house will have taken the place of the rude Indian wigwam. Churches will be built up and newspapers in successful operation where but lately was a vast uncultivated wilderness, occupied by roving bands of Indians; but, instead thereof, we will find a civilized, happy, and prosperous people, enjoying the blessings of happy, and prosperous people, enjoying the blessings of a good Government."

The third party for Kansas, which left Boston on Tuesday, comprised men of various trades and professions, and, with the exception of four Swiss, one of whom had his wife and three children with him, were of New England birth. Most of the party were adults well used to toil. Upon leaving Worcester, where they were joined by a party of thirty, they numbered one hundred and eighty, and others were waiting at Brookfield and Springfield. They probably numbered two hundred before they passed the borders of Massachusetts. Parties are also to join them at Albany, Rochester, Buffald, &c.

The first and second parties, which have gone out during the past summer, have made arrangements to unite and form a settlement together.

IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS AND CONVICTS .- The Commissioners of Emigration at New York, it is stated, are directing their attention to the increasing emigration caused by the sending of inmates of European prisons and poor-houses to this country. The Journal of Commerce says:

"Within three months not far from fifty persons, em "Within three months not far from fifty persons, embracing several families, have arrived here, mostly from Baden, in Germany, and intimations have been received that some of the German Governments propose adopting a more extended system of transportation. The method of proceeding now adopted in Europe is to grant pardons to convicts on condition that they shall emigrate to the United States, and, as they experience little difficulty in obtaining passports in Germany from the American Consuls, they easily clude detection on their arrival here.

"Capt. Crabtree, vice, president of the Beard of Capt. suls, they easily clude detection on their arrival here.

"Capt. Crabtree, vice president of the Board of Commissioners, has addressed the Department of State respecting the matter, requesting that United States Consuls on the European continent, especially in Germany, should be instructed to advise the New York Commissioners of Emigration of the intended embarkation of persons of the class alluded to, giving names, description of the yessels, date of sailing to Secretary Marcy reof the vessels, date of sailing, &c. Secretary Marcy re-plies by saying that the Department will cheerfully co-operate with the authorities in New York by giving such instructions as will facilitate them in the enforcement of

his land offers great facilities.

Ocean are the only obstacles to employment and countless wealth in the Pacific State. Such madness has sunk many a proud heart in the gulf of despair.

The Eastern and European merchant too thrusts himself and his effects upon us vastly inapportune to his own interest. It is true that in the earlier history of the American settlement of this country immense fortunes were realized by the transfer of merchandise hither, and many an humble trader has been converted into a merchant and court, some three weeks hence, unless he in the easy flaw of a practised style—that it is to Mr. In the court, some three weeks hence, unless he in the easy flaw of a practised style—that it is to Mr. can induce some friend to go his security in the sum of \$500 for his good behavior.

> The above is from the Globe of last evening. It seems that Orr had just been released from custody in Philadelphia on the promise of leaving the city.

DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIAN.—A stranger fell in the street at Dayton, Chio, on the 16th instant, and immediately expired. The coroner was sent for, and it was ascertained that the body was that of Ezekiel Clark, a resident of Washington county, Pa., who was on his way to Illinois, where he was in the habit of purchasing cattle for the Eastern market. He had on his person two gold watches and \$11,443, including \$4,000 in drafts on New York.

A SAD PICTURE .- The Journal of Commerce says: A SAD PICTURE.—The Journal of Commerce says:

"Not a night passes, we are truthfully told, without burglaries. Fires are of constant occurrence. Midnight brawls are frequent. Murders follow upon each other with frightful rapidity. Punishment for these offences is slow and not sure in the few cases in which arrests are made. It is undeniable that there is a far wider sympathy for criminals than is compatible with the public good."

This is indeed a sad picture of the Empire City.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SCHOOL FOR POLITICS," a dramatic novel; by CHAS. GAYARES. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 846 and 848 Broadway, 1850. 12mo. pp. 158.

This is an admirable hit at the tergiversations and so-

ersets of the politicians of the day. The author, as sual in all such outting sarcasms, disclaims all intention to be personal in his delineation of the characters of his drama; and indeed there is so much that every mere politician, in every section of the country, might take to himself, that we have no reason to doubt that the scenes of political degradation he describes are altogether ficti-tious. The author is known to us as a gentleman of high standing in New Orleans, whose occasional visits to this city have made him acquainted with most of our eminent men, who will no doubt be ready to testify to his respectability and to his entire freedom from all malevolent design in the construction of his dramatic novel. The characters are, in truth, so well delineated that every reader will fancy that the author had some particular individual in his eye of his own familiar acquaintance. So it is, and must be, with all true painters of nature : the individual is but a type of his kind; and a description sufficiently correct to lead us to a knowledge of the genus cannot but be recognised as a faithful portrait of every individual of the family. Those to whom the several characters are applicable would do well to profit by the useful moral which the book is intended to convey. All readers will find amusement in the life-like scenes which it depicts.

CAPTAIN CANOT, or Twenty Years of an African Staver; being an account of his career and adventures on the coast, in the interior, on shipboard, and in the West Indies. Written out and edited from the Captain's journals, memoranda, and conversations by BRANTZ MAYER. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1 vol., 12mo. pp. 448. It is fortunate for Mr. Mayen that he is already so

extensively and so favorably known as a scrupulously accurate and faithful historian, or the public might be apt to regard his editorial labors in the present instance as an effort of invention, an attempt at the marvellous, a sort of sequel to Gulliver, or the more recent German Baron who gave his name to a proverb. The career and adventures of Capt. Canot certainly abound in the mirabilia; but we would not on that account venture to say that he was not a man of real flesh and blood, since we have seen in our time many verifications of the adage that truth is often stranger than fiction. We live in an age so prolific of wonderful things that, like the Indian, we have almost ceased to be or to seem astonished at any thing we see or hear. If Capt. Canot has told the truthand if we are to believe him in any thing, we must give him credit for his professed devotion to that virtue-there is enough in his life to have enriched the autobiographies of half a dozen heroes. He was an extraordinary man. Nature had endowed him with rare egifts; and, had he chosen a more honorable field for the exercise of his enterprising and fearless spirit, there can be no doubt he would have achieved a name that the proudest of his contemporaries might have envied. We say this of course in the supposition that Capt. Canot was something more than a mere nominis umbra, the figment of a romance, In the latter case, the editor perhaps could hardly have chosen a better scene for the display of his powers, or one which has been so little hacknied by novelists. That portion of Africa which constituted the great mart for slaves, so long as the trade in them was unrestricted, has been less known to any but the traders themselves than most other parts of it, except in the geography of its the police regulations of this city in respect to this class streams and the natural productions of its soil and climate. Of the habits, customs, manners, and charac-A PRODUCTIVE FARM .- The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch ters of its many tribes and their respective chiefs or peaks of a visit to a somewhat celebrated farm on James | sovereigns, we could judge only by the captives taken in river, Curl's NECK, owned by Mr. William Allen, of war and saved from death by the avarice of their victors. Surry county. The proprietor harvested about forty A residence of twenty years among these sable children thousand bushels of wheat, and will have for sale fifteen of the Sun was sufficient to enable the most listless ofhundred barrels of corn. Mr. A. is turning his atten. server and the most common intellect to become thoroughtion to the rearing of cattle, sheep, and hogs, for which ly acquainted with them; but such a one would hardly have been able to communicate his knowledge to others to any profitable extent. Much of the value of the work The street preacher One, impiously called "Angel is no doubt attributable to the accomplished writer who

acknowledge himself indebted for one of the most inter-

the traffic. I thought that the evidence of one who for twenty years played the chief part in such a drama was of value to society, which is making up its mind, not only about a great political and domestic problem, but as to the nature of the race itself. I thought that a true picture of aboriginal Africa, unstirred by progress, unmodified by reflective civilization, full of barbarism that blood and tradition have handed down from the beginning, and embalmed in its prejudices, like the corpses of Egypt, could not fail to be of incalculable importance to philanthropists who regard no people as beyond the reach of enlightenment. The completed task rises before me like a moving panorama whose scenery and back-ground are the ocean and tropies, and whose principal actor combines the astuteness of Fouche with the dexterity of Gil Blas. I have endeavored to set forth his story as plainly as possible, letting events instead of descriptions develop a chequered life which was incessantly connected with desperate men of both colors. As he unmasked his whole career, and gave me leave to use the incidents, I have not dared to hide what the actor himself displayed no wish to conceal." to conceal."

This very interesting volume may be found for sale at the Bookstore of Messrs. TAYLOR & MAURY, Pennsyl-

LATE NEWS FROM KAMSCHATKA.

By the arrival of the American brig Boston, Captain Hedges, we have advices from Petropaulski, a Russian port on the peninsula of Kamschatks, up to July 16th.

From a gentleman attached to the Boston we have gathered intelligence, of much interest just at this juncture, regarding the movements of the Russians at that

At the time the Boston left there was in port a doublebanked Russian frigate of 44 guns; the corvette Olleutza of 22 guns, from the Baltic, with a Baltic crew; a guarda costa, and the Russian-American Company's ship Kamschatka, armed with eight guns and with a crew of twen-

News of the war in Europe had been brought to Petropaulski by the American barque Behring, and the Russians were making great preparations to resist an anticipated attack by the allied fiest. The port is defended by several fortifications, and new ones are being erected, consisting of one or two masked batteries with three or four merters.

four mortars.

The Governor has under his command a full regiment a

The town is eituated on an inland bay, the entrance to which from the ocean is through a narrow inlet, three miles in length, studded with islands and commanded by several batteries. A vessel may enter without danger, although there are many difficulties to encounter.

The Governor thinks, and our informant also, that it would be impossible to take the post with any thing short of a fleet of steamers, as new batteries are being built to cover every approach. The Russians were daily looking for the arrival at Petropaulaki of an English frigate and corvette, on their way to Amoor river, at the mouth of which they (the Russians) have built several strong forts.

[San Francisco paper.]

DARIS MILLINERY.—Misses OBRYAN M.

THE PESTILENCE.

CHARLESTON.—The number of deaths at Charleston last week was 161, of which 118 were of yellow fever, most of them (84) being foreigners.

SAVANNAH .- The Savannah "Georgian" of Tuesday states that, though the number of interments are still comparatively large, they are mostly cases which have been lingering for some days. There can be no doubt that the sickness is subsiding. The death of Dr. A. B. BRANTLEY is announced. He died in Scriven county on Sunday, in the 28th year of his age. Three weeks previously he had offered his professional services to the afflicted of Savan-nab, and did manful battle in the cause of humanity, but fell in a contest with an enemy mightier than any human foe. He was a son of the late WM. BRANTLEY, D. D., President of the Charleston College.

Pirrspungs.—The deaths at Pittsburgh last week were 481, of which 845 were of cholera. The whole number of deaths from this disease up to Tuesday night was 754. The highest point, however, was reached on Thursday last, and since that time the sickness has been abating. There were only a few new cases on Monday and Tuesday, although the deaths on both those days were quite nu-

New Obleans.—The interments at New Orleans for the week ending the 17th instant were 530, of which 340 died of yellow fever. Notwithstanding this great moftality, the newspapers do not regard the fever as ma epidemic, and speak of the city as being comparatively healthy.

Augusta, (GEO.)—A despatch from Columbia says: "There were five deaths at Augusta from yellow fever on Saturday, notwithstanding the reduced population of the

NEW YORK .- In the city of New York last week there 597 deaths, of which 86 were from chelera. This report shows that the total number of deaths was 84 less than the previous week, and the chelera deaths 40 less.

Friday, the 22d instant, being the anniversary of the lition of royalty in France by the convention of 1792, a party of Red Republicans resident in this city deter-mined to show their courage and politeness—virtues characteristic of the French nation. They accordingly chartered the steamboat Laura Knapp, which they decoartered the Steamboar Laura Anapp, which they de-corated with a red flag bearing the mottoes "Egalite, Fraternite, Liberte, Solidarite," and "Union Socialiste." Starting from pier No. 3 North River, the Laura Knapp cruised around the three French men-of-war, Iprigenie; Penelope, and Acheron, the band on board the Knapp playing the Marseillaise and other republican airs, and the brave Rouges on board shouting Viva la Republique Universelle! A bas Bonaparte! Mort au Tyrant! and other expressions designed to manifest their haired toward the present French Government and to insult the offisers who serve under Napoleon. The admiration excited by the gallantry of this proceeding would be much heightened if the people who took part in it would charter a vessel to bear them across the Atlantic and repeat the ceremony at Brest or Cherbourg. Every intelligent American will readily see that such a procedure in the case of American national vessels in a French port would be deemed a gross insult to the United States. We trust, therefore, that our French visiters will be apprised that the cowardly insult came from some of their own countrymen and not from American citizens. cruised around the three French men-of-war, Iprigenie, trymen and not from American citizens.

[New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

BREADSTUFFS .- Notwithstanding the panic about "short prop," prices of breadstuffs have steadily declined, and there is every reason to believe that, instead of the "hard winter" which many predicted, the poor will have a supply of the necessaries of life at far more reasonable rates than were anticipated. The Journal of Commerce gives the following comparative statement of the decline in flour at New York in a single week :

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 19. Tuesday, Sept. 26. Sept. 27. Sept. 26. Sept. 27. Sept. 26. Sept. 27. Sept. 26. Sept. 27. Sept. 27 7.871 a 8.00 8.871 a 9.75 Even at this decline the market is depressed and hold-

ers are free sellers, while buyers are looking for still

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.-Isaac Clark, a youth from ixteen to seventeen years of age, was taken to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Wales before United States sioner Fitch for examination on charge of robbing the United States mails. Clark was the carrier of the Clevel-od and Toledo way mail. Suspicion has been fastened up a him by the finding of a number of letters under a bride, of or miles from Francisco. Mayer, and not to Capt. Canot, that the reader must ports to have contained a small amount of money.

acknowledge himself indebted for one of the most interesting narratives to be found in our literature.

We extract a passage from his dedication to N. P. Willis, which will not only explain the editor's reasons for undertaking the work, but furnish to our readers a fair sample of the attractive member in which it has been executed:

"Let me tell you why I undertook this task; but first let me assure you that, entertaining as the story might have been for a large class of readers, I would not have composed a line for the mere gratification of scandalous curiosity. My conversations with Canot satisfied me that the work thus far has been markably successful, and the condition of the skeleton sh, as to promise the executive of the most perfect specime of the Mastodon ever found. The location is extremely worable. The executive of any one who has hitherto related his connexion with the traffic. I thought that the evidence of one who for twenty years played the chief part in such a drama was of value to society, which is making up its mind, not only about a great political and domestic problem, but as to the nature of the race itself. I thought that a true picture of aboriginal Africa, unstirred by progress, unmodified by reflective civilization, full of barbarism that blood and tradition have handed down from the beginning, and ambelmed in its presidings like the coarse of Ferman Acapulco, Mexico, to August 24th, report [Toleda Republican, 20th.

Dates from Acapulco, Mexico, to August 24th, report the death of Gen. Nicholas Bravo, after thirty-four years of military service.

CLAIM OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—An important case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of New York, as between the State of Indiana and the late North American and Trust Company. It appears that among the claims presented for liquidation to the receiver of this company was one on behalf of the State of Indiana for \$175,000; this sum, in eighteen certificates of deposite, being the outstanding balance of \$1,200,000 of State bonds purchased. The Court ruled that the State was entitled to recover; and added that free banks, although possessed of certain corporate attributes and subject to certain corporate liabilities, are not "bodies corporate" within the meaning either of the constitution or of the general banking law.

THE LARGEST Hoo.—The Madison (Ind.) Banner says:
"Martin Roberts, who resides on the river some six miles
below Madison, in Kentucky, informs us that he has a
hog that weighs upwards of nineteen hundred pounds, which
he has sold for two hundred dollars."

ARGE SALE.—Very superior Plantation and Residence at Auction, together with Stock, Utensils, other Small Tracts of Land, &c. near Memphis, Tennessee.—This is one of the most valuable places in the Mississippi Valley, if a noted character for health, rich level land, oxcellent free-stone spring water, extensive improvements and facility for market can make it such, and is offered for sale to the highest bidder,

ed for sale to the highest bidder,

ON THE 10 m DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
on the premises. Of the 1,603 acres in the tract, of which
500 are in cultivation, with orchards of apple, peach, poar,
&c., fine residence, fine negro houses, gin house, cotton press,
granery, &c., I shall first sell about 600 acres, to be selected
by the purchaser to suit himself, and then some 200 or 300
acres of another corner, upon which stands the remains of a
mill on Big Greek, lately burnt down, and which, owned by
John Balston, Esq., will be offered for sale as suiting the
buyer of this last 200 or 300 acres. The remainder without
be sold, but will be for rent several years, with probably 200
acres cleared land. The growing crop will also be sold, in
quantities to suit purchasers—corn, cotton, oats, Oregon
peas, &c.

Terms: One-third cash; and the balance in one, two, and
three years, with good security and a lien on the land until

of soldiers, thoroughly equipped, and is confident that he can stand a pretty long siege.

Petropaulski contains between 3,400 and 4,000 inhabitants, including a few Americans and Englishmen, and one American store. Every body is obliged to be soldier or sallor, and to respond to the Governor's call at a moment's notice.

acres cleared land. The growing crop will also be sold quantities to suit purchasers—corn, cotton, oats, Or peas, &c.

Terms: One-third cash; and the balance in one, two three years, with good security and a lien on the land paid for.

I urgently invite personal inspection previous to the desale. I urgently invite personal inspection previous to the day of

PARIS MILLINERY.—Misses O'BRYAN, No. 252
Chestout street, Philadelphia, will open Paris Millinery
for the Fall on Thursday, October 5th.

Sep 28—Stif